THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 2413 COLORADO SPRINGS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1885. Price Five Cents

GORDON'S FATE.

Colonel Wilson Brings Authentic News of Gordon's Death.

Khartoum Delivered to the Mahdi by Treacherous Pashas.

The Faithful Massacred--Women and Children Included.

GORDON'S FATE.

KORTI, February 10. Colonels Wilson and Wortley, with the expedition to Khartoum, arrived here to-day. They made the journey from Gubat in four days and bring news of General Gordon's death. One of the pashas among General Gordon's forces marched the garrison to the side of the town nearest Omdurman, saying a rebel attack was expected at that point. Meantime another traitorous pasha opened the gates at the other end and allowed the mahdi's troops to enter and they easily captured the town. General Gordon was stabbed while leaving the government house.

MASSACRE AT KHARTOUM.

LONDON, February 10. The Daily News appears this morning in mourning for General Gordon, and publishes the following from Gakdul: "A native who escaped from Khartoum says General Gordon was killed while in the act of leaving his house to rally his faithful troops. The latter were cut down to a man, and for hours the best part of the town was the scene of a merciless slaughter, not even women and children being spared. All the notables were killed except the treacherous pashas and their followers."

LONDON, February 10. The following additional details of the killing of General Gordon and the fall of Khartoum are at hand. On the day of the capture, which is variously stated as the 26th and 27th of January, General Gordon's attention was attracted by a tremendous tumult in the streets. He left the so-called palace or government building, in which he had made his headquarters, to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. Just as he reached the street he was stabbed in the back and fell dead. The tumult was caused by the mahdi's troops who had gained access to the interior of the town through treachery and who were soon in complete possession of the place, including the citadel. A fearful massacre of the garrison followed. The scenes of the slaughter are described as surpassing Bulgarian atrocities and rivalling the worst horrors of the Sepoy mutiny. The panic-stricken Egyptians were captured in their flight and put to death with the most fiendish tortures. Some were transfixed with spears and left to bleed to death. Most of the victims were mutilated in a horrible manner; eyes were gouged out, noses slit and tongues torn out by the roots. In many cases mutilated parts of the victims' bodies were thrust into their mouths while they were still living. The massacre included many noncombatants, and Egyptian women were subjected to the most shameful indignities. More than a hundred women and young girls were given over to the mahdi's followers to be used as slaves. After the slaughter many Arabs were seen rushing about the streets with the heads of Egyptians impaled upon their spears. The next night was spent in a saturnalia of blood and debauchery.

Since the capture of Khartoum the mahdi has repaired the fortifications and made the place well nigh impregnable. He has made it his permanent headquarters and is said to have abundance of guns, small arms and ammunition. Both of Colonel Wilson's steamers were wrecked owing to the treachery of pilots, who will be court-martialed.

WILSON RESCUED.

LONDON, February 10. A dispatch from Korti dated February 9th says: Lord Beresford returned in safety at Gubat, bringing with him Colonel Wilson and party, who were stranded on an island some distance up the Nile while returning from Khartoum. Some difficulty was experienced in fetching away the stranded party. The rebels on the river banks kept up a constant firing, and shortly after the party embarked a bullet from a rebel's rifle pierced the boiler of the steamer. It was necessary to anchor under fire and make repairs. The British fire, however, now took effect, and the rebels were repulsed. Immediately after reaching Gubat Colonel Wilson started for Korti, where he arrived to report in person to Wolseley the details of his reconnoissance at Khartoum.

Lord Wolseley telegraphs further particulars of Beresford's rescue of Colonel Wilson. When the steamer had gone down the river about three miles a battery of the enemy on the left bank opened fire upon it. The steamer returned the fire, which kept up while the steamer anchored for repairs. Meanwhile Colonel Wilson with a small party took four guns and landed on the right bank. The party marched down the river till directly opposite the battery, put their guns in position and opened fire. Much assistance was thus rendered Lord Charles in keeping the fire of the enemy down. At sunset Colonel Wilson and party marched on three miles further down the river and halted for the night. They were there joined by Lord Charles the following morning. The steamer meanwhile had another engagement with the rebel battery, but succeeded in passing it without serious harm. Col. Wilson and party were again taken on board and the steamer proceeded to Gubat without further difficulty. During the passage from the island to Gubat one man was killed and seven wounded. Of the injured four were natives, scalded in the engine room. Lord Wolseley concludes his dispatches with these words: "I cannot speak too highly of the pluck of Lord Charles Beresford and party. Col. Wilson's men likewise behaved admirably."

THE ENGLISH ADVANCE.

LONDON, February 10. General Earle's advance to Berber commenced yesterday. General Wolseley with British forces started from Korti last evening to cross the desert to Gubat. Only portions of two regiments remain at Korti.

ITALIAN ALLIES.

ROME, February 10. The Italian expedition recently landed at Massowah has been ordered to aid English operations in the Soudan by marching into the interior and relieving garrisons at Kassala and Senhi. This movement, if successfully accomplished, will open communication from the coast to Khartoum parallel with the route from Suakim to Berber.

The government has chartered six more vessels for use in conveying troops to Egypt, to be ready Saturday.

WOLSELEY IMPATIENT.

LONDON, February 10.—General Wolseley asks that the advance from Suakim be made within a month. He sees no necessity for waiting until autumn or for the construction of a road across the desert from Suakim to Berber. General Stephen, General Dormer and others of the military council at Cairo however opposed the dispatch of the expedition from Suakim in so short a time on the ground that it cannot be made in readiness to start before April. They say the march to Berber will take a month and be a severe test of endurance of the men, who will suffer from intense heat and want of water. Isolated detachments will be exposed to attacks by Osman Digma. If, however, General Wolseley declares early advance to Berber necessary for the safety of the Nile expedition the Cairo authorities will withdraw their opposition.

THE SUAKIM CAMPAIGN.

Offers of officers volunteering for service in the Soudan are increasing. Military experts are of the opinion that the campaign will last eighteen months. Major General Newdigate has been summarily summoned to London from Dover in connection with the Soudan expedition. Major General Graves has also received an important command in the expedition.

General Newdigate will command the expedition to Suakim. Colonel Graves will be chief of staff. The Suakim campaign will open, it is calculated, on the 8th of March. Orders have been sent throughout the country bordering on the west and south coast of the Red sea for camels for use in the new expedition. At Suakim preparations have been made for landing the expedition.

THE MAHDI'S FRENCH FRIENDS.

LONDON, February 10. It is stated several thousand rifles and some tons of ammunition have been shipped from French ports for the mahdi. Great indignation is expressed in English official circles at this covert aid.

Colorado Weather.

DENVER, February 10. The thermometer registered zero at 6 this morning. Since then it has been growing warmer. There is no snow on the ground.

Leadville Clear; warmer.

Canon City Calm; 6 above.

Alma Storming hard for the past three days; still blowing a gale; 12 below.

Grand Junction Clear and calm; 28 above.

Durango Clear and calm; but little snow falling for the past few days.

Hugo No snow; clear and calm, about zero.

Las Vegas, N. M. Clear and cold; no snow.

Albuquerque, N. M. Cold; high wind.

El Paso, Texas 50 above; clear and calm.

Cheyenne, Wyo. Six inches of snow; growing warmer.

Newspaper Libel Suit.

DENVER, February 10. This afternoon in the district court trial was commenced in the suit of Mrs. Eliza J. Miner against the Republican Publishing company for $10,000 for libel. The alleged libel consisted in the publication on June 21, '82, of an article charging Mrs. Miner with having attempted to poison the family of James T. Potter by means of arsenic. The entire afternoon was spent in getting a jury.

Ice Gorges

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., February 10. Ice in the Raritan river has broken up. The banks of the river have overflown. Manufacturing establishments are flooded. Several have been compelled to suspend.

TRENTON, N. J., February 10. Ice in the Delaware moved this morning. The gorge is forty feet high. Fair street is flooded. Boats are in use. Much damage has been done and more is apprehended.

WILMINGTON, Del, February 10. The Brandywine river began to rise last evening, and early this morning swept away the central falls works and an unfinished iron span of the new Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad bridge. Loss $20,000. More danger is threatened. Houses and mills flooded.

Edson Sentenced.

NEW YORK, February 10. Judge Friedman in the superior court to-day rendered a decision in proceedings brought by Theodore Roosevelt and others against ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, implicated with others on a motion to punish the ex-mayor for contempt of court in disobeying an injunction order granted by Judge Beach last December which restrained the ex-mayor from making any nominations for commissioner of public works and corporation counsel. Judge Friedman finds ex-Mayor Edson guilty of contempt and directs that he be confined in the county jail fifteen days, and in addition to pay a fine of $250.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

The Government's Attitude Toward the Standard Dollar.

Explained by the Treasurer in Reply to Congressional Inquiry.

Colorado Senators Vote to Investigate Charges of Corruption.

The Silver Dollar.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The secretary of the treasury to-day transmitted to the house in response to its resolution a communication from the treasurer of the United States relative to the alleged refusal of certain banks and banking associations to receive silver dollars and certificates in settlement of their balance. The treasurer says: It is not known to this office that the clearing house association of New York or any national bank thereof has since the passage of the act of July, '72, refused to receive silver dollars or silver certificates in settlement of their balances, or has at any time refused to receive silver dollars or certificates from the government in payment of balances due from the government to said association. The treasury in January, '79, became a member of the New York clearing house. A provision having been inserted in the 12th section of the act of July 12, '82, that no national banking association shall be a member of any clearing house in which such certificates (gold and silver certificates) shall not be receivable in settlement of clearing house balances, the associated banks of New York adopted the following: "Resolved, That resolutions adopted by the clearing house association, November 12, '78, are hereby modified so far as they conflict with section 12, act of congress of July 12, '82." Members of the clearing house have continued to settle their balances in gold coin or certificates or United States notes, and as no silver dollars or silver certificates have been tendered none have been refused. The treasury, though not a party to any understanding that silver dollars or certificates shall not be tendered, and though it has never in any way waived the right to pay demands on it in any kind of money that may be lawfully tendered for the purpose, has conformed to the practice of the associated banks in paying balances against it at the clearing house. The department has deemed it inexpedient as a matter of public policy to force the issue of silver dollars or certificates at the chief financial centre of the country until compelled to that step by the condition of the treasury. Silver certificates have recently been issued in part payment of the day's balance against the treasury and have been accepted by the clearing house. They will be again so issued whenever the state of funds in the treasury may require it.

To the second portion of the resolution, as to what amount of gold came into the treasury in exchange at par for silver dollars and silver certificates during January, 1885, the treasurer says: "There was deposited with the assistant treasurer at New York during January, 1885, $575,000 in gold, for which drafts payable in silver certificates by the assistant treasurer at New Orleans were issued by the treasurer. There was also received during the same month $12,000 in drafts on New York which were collected through the clearing house in exchange for which silver dollars were forwarded by the treasury. These drafts, while not payable in gold, became equivalent to gold receipts by reducing the balance against the treasury at the New York clearing house. The exchange was made at par. It is not known that any other amounts of gold came into the treasury in exchange for silver dollars or silver certificates."

In reply to another portion of the resolution the treasurer says: "The treasury not being a member of any other clearing house than at New York, has not authentic information as to the rule or practice of other clearing houses in the receipt or payment of silver dollars or certificates. It is publicly reported that silver certificates are accepted in settlement of balances at the clearing house in Boston. Silver certificates are used in the payment of public creditors, including national banks, at all sub-treasuries except New York. This office has no further information as to the rule or practice of individual national banks other than that contained in the resolution of the New York clearing house association."

In response to that portion of the resolution asking information as to what amount of customs revenues has been received in silver coin or certificates, the treasurer submits a table showing that during forty-nine months, beginning January, '81, $650,000 in silver and $182,654,000 in silver certificates were paid for customs dues.

Colorado Legislature

SENATE.

DENVER, February 10. In the senate at 10 a. m. Senator Freeman presented a petition from Weld county protesting against the manufacture of oleomargarine. Committee of the whole.

Also a petition from Weld county favoring house bill No. 56 (Stuart's railroad bill) Committee on incorporations.

Senators Greene, Carpenter, Wells, Tilford, Tedmon, Howard and Galloway also presented petitions on the same subject. Committee of the whole.

Senator Greene, chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, reported back H. J. M. concerning the removal of the Utes with the recommendation that it do pass. Adopted.

H. C. P. No. 10, concerning the senatorial investigation, then came up, and the motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 7 to 16, as follows:

Yeas—Barela, Bostwick, Hall, Galloway, Leo, Rising, Waters total 7.

Nays Archuleta, Carpenter, Chilcott, Cornish, Eddy, Freeman, Greene, Howard, Moynahan, Salazar, Stevenson, Stead, Tedmon, Tilford, Wells, Woodworth total 16.

Absent and excused senators, Elkins, Howbert and Parsons.

Senator Carpenter moved to strike out the amendments which had been offered by Senator Galloway and formerly adopted.

Senator Galloway asked the senator the cause of his motion to strike out his amendments.

Senator Carpenter replied that it would involve large expenditures and that it was not in accordance with the intent and purpose of the house. The other investigations should be had separately.

Senator Tilford suggested that each amendment should be considered separately.

Senator Hall said that Senator Carpenter should make his motion in the nature of an amendment.

Senator Carpenter replied that he so intended.

Senator Hall said that it would be better to move to amend to make the resolution stand as when it came from the house.

The chair explained that some amendments had been made as to form, as the original resolution included the house only by name.

Senator Bostwick said he had opposed the resolution on the ground of economy, but if the other side of the house would limit the time he would support it.

Senator Stevenson said he would support the resolution as it came from the house.

Senator Carpenter endorsed the position assumed by Senator Bostwick. He then moved to strike out all amendments except those as to form offered by Senator Rising and himself.

Senator Chilcott asked for information as to the status of the question, and how the senate could get rid of the amendments, which were the source of parliamentary discussion yesterday.

The chair said that he had ruled yesterday that a motion to lay on the table could not be amended.

Senator Galloway called for the ayes and nays on Senator Carpenter's motion to strike out all amendments except as to form. The vote was as follows:

Yeas Barela, Bostwick, Carpenter, Cornish, Eddy, Freeman, Greene, Hall, Howard, Leo, Moynahan, Rising, Salazar, Stevenson, Stead, Tedmon, Tilford, Waters, Wells, Woodworth. Total 20.

Nays Archuleta, Chilcott, Galloway. Total, 3.

Senator Carpenter moved that the expense be not over $2,500.

Senator Bostwick "Make it $1,900 less."

Senator Hall moved to amend by making it $5,000.

Senator Carpenter accepted the amendment.

An appropriation of $5,000 was then made by a vote of 15 to 8.

Senator Carpenter moved that the resolution be concurred in as amended.

On motion of Senator Hall that part of the resolution referring to Senator Hill was stricken out by a vote of 16 to 7, and the charges referred to in a general way in the resolution.

Senator Hall, in making his motion, explained that Senator Hill had denied the interview. More serious charges had been made in Colorado as to the use of money and no investigation had been demanded.

Senator Bostwick moved to strike out "every member" so that it shall read "members."

Senator Eddy favored the amendment, as it did not include every member. At that time he was not a member.

Senator Barela said that the democrats were not included.

Senator Bostwick's amendment was adopted.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

H. B.'s Nos. 12 and 13, concerning district courts, were then read the first time.

The clerk then continued with the second reading of S. B. No. 177, by Senator Tilford, concerning the city of Denver. The bill is a long one, and when the reading got down to article 4, the senate took a recess until 2 p. m.

The senate was reconvened at 2 p. m. by Senator Moynahan, president pro tem.

The second reading of S. B. 177 was finished.

Senator Howard moved that the bill be referred to a special committee consisting of the Arapahoe delegation.

Senator Carpenter moved to amend by including the float senators.

The amendment was agreed to and the original motion as amended prevailed.

Senator Rising introduced a petition in regard to district courts. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

On motion of Senator Chilcott the senate adjourned until tomorrow at 10 a. m.

HOUSE.

The house convened at 10 a. m.

Mr. Evans presented a petition against the manufacture and sale of artificial butter, and favoring the passage of S. B. 103. Committee on manufactures.

Mr. Evans presented two petitions from citizens of Jefferson county favoring the passage of the Stuart railroad bill, H. B. No. 56. Committee on railroads.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition from Eagle county citizens favoring the Stuart railroad bill. Committee on railroads.

Mr. O'Driscoll presented a petition from citizens of Howardsville favoring railroad legislation. Committee on railroads.

Mr. Bergh presented a petition from citizens of Park county, favoring the Stuart bill. Committee on railroads.

The speaker presented a petition from citizens of Greenwood, favoring the Stuart bill; committee on railroads.

Mr. Clark presented a petition from citizens of Bald Mountain, favoring railroad legislation; committee on railroads.

Mr. Pratt presented a petition from Douglas county, favoring the Stuart bill; committee on railroads.

Mr. Ashley presented a petition from citizens of Grand county regarding a division of the county and the creation of Platte county; committee on counties and county lines.

The committee on insurance and banking reported favorably upon house bill No. 25 with amendments, and house bill No. 243 with amendments.

The committee on state affairs reported favorably upon H. C. R. No. 12, providing for the appointment of two commissioners to the New Orleans exposition, in favor of house bill No. 145, house bill No. 226, house bill No. 153.

The committee on manufactures reported against H. B. 223, to prevent the manufacture and sale of artificial butter, and in favor of H. B. No 20, to prevent and punish the adulteration of articles of food.

The committee on contracts reported in favor of H. B. No. 27.

Mr. McCormick presented a resolution inviting the members of the house to visit the state agricultural college at the time the committee to visit the state institutions visit that institution. Adopted.

The following bills were read a second time and referred:

H. B. No. 282 by Mr. McCormick, relating to public schools in relation to county school superintendents and teachers, school districts, school taxation and other matters relating to schools. Committee on education.

H. B. No. 285, by Mr. Wildeboor, establishing a state reform school for girls in Pueblo or South Pueblo. Committee on state institutions.

Mr. Ferguson moved that the house go into committee of the whole on H. B. No. 314, fixing the salaries of employes of the general assembly. Carried.

Mr. Ferguson was called to the chair. A long debate on the bill fixing employes' pay followed, Mr. Rollins speaking for the bill and Mr. Pence against it. Mr. DeMary objected to paying the chief clerk $7 for fourteen hours' work and the chaplain $5 for two minutes praying. He said he would be willing to pray all the time at that figure. The bill was finally made special order for to-morrow and the house adjourned until to-morrow.

The Eastern Storm

CHICAGO, February 10 The mercury fell rapidly after midnight and reports from all western points indicate clear and cold weather. The worst effect of the storm appeared to be southeast of Chicago. Trains between here, Louisville and Cincinnati are completely blockaded. Morning passenger trains east were abandoned except by one line. The roads all expect to send out afternoon trains. All incoming trains from the west are six to eighteen hours late. Trains are leaving for the west on time. Freight business on all roads is practically suspended.

KANSAS CITY, February 10. The thermometer this morning ranged to 18° below zero. Passenger trains from the west arrived nearly on time and went out on all roads, but none came in over the Rock Island, Wabash or Hannibal roads, while on some others there are serious delays.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., February 10. Dispatches from towns in New Hampshire report impassable roads. There is considerable damage from sudden thawing of snow.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., February 10.—Snow drifts through this section are the worst in railroad experience.

BLOOMINGTON, February 10. A cold blizzard has continued all day with high wind. The mercury has been at 20° below most of the day, and the snow is drifting. The Lake Erie road tried to get a wrecking train out, but stuck in a cut two miles from the city. All trains on that line are abandoned, as are trains of the Indianapolis line and the Chicago & Alton. The latter has nearly a dozen trains snowed in at the following points: Mason bridge, near Gardner, Braidwood, Mason City, Petersburg, and Tallula. It has thousands of snow shovelers at work.

The Markets.

BOSTON, February 10. Wool in good demand, steady, unchanged.

NEW YORK, February 10. Money easy 1; prime paper 4 to 5; sterling exchange dull 4 83½, demand 4.86½; governments dull, strong for 4's and 4½'s per cent. coupons; state securities quiet. There was little change in opening prices at the stock exchange this morning, and in some early dealings quotations in some cases yielded a small fraction, but after a few minutes there was decided buoyancy and the upward movement continued with very slight interruptions until 2 o'clock. During this time an advance ranging from ½ to 2½ per cent was established. The street was unusually free of news or rumors of any kind having influence on values, but the leaders of the advance withdrew a portion of their support and a moderate reaction set in that continued until the close and resulting in materially reducing the amount of previous gains, declines in the last hour from the highest prices amounting to ½ to 1½ per cent. The net result of the day's operations is an advance of ¼ to 1½ per cent. except in a few instances, where prices are a fraction lower. The market was unusually active, total sales 396,758 shares.

4s	101½	4s	122½
Adams Express	132	American Express	90½
C. B. & Q.	139	Erie	31⅜
D. & R. G.	7¾	Preferred	71
Central Pacific	30½	N. Y. C.	90
Missouri Pacific	96	Union Pacific	50½
Northwestern	94	Wells Fargo	96
Preferred	129½	Ontario	17
Texas Pacific	13	Iron Silver	
U. S. Express	50	Quicksilver	4
W. U. Telegraph	82½	Preferred	28
Northern Pacific	17	Homestake	9¾
Preferred	39½	Sutro	12

The Chicago Election Fraud.

CHICAGO, February 10. The trial of Joseph C. Mackin and other persons supposed to have been concerned in the alleged Eighteenth election ward frauds is now in progress, and is creating great interest. The evidence thus far produced has been very convincing in showing that the ballot box was rifled of its original contents, and that forged ballots were printed which were afterwards found in the ballot box and had evidently been placed there after the box had been given into the custody of the county clerk. Testimony has been offered by the engravers and printers that the forged tickets had been printed at the request of Mackin.

Mrs Dudley's Wish.

NEW YORK, February 10. Judge Donohue, of the supreme court, granted a writ of habeas corpus requiring the warden of the Tombs to produce Ysculte Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, in court to-morrow. Mrs. Dudley wants to be bailed or have an immediate examination.

Ashore in the Gale.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., February 10. A heavy gale raged all night. The Portuguese brig Julia Norton dragged anchor and drifted on the rocks in Fresh Water cove. The crew of eleven men were rescued by the life saving crew with much difficulty.

Carlisle Seriously Ill.

WASHINGTON, February 10. Speaker Carlisle is confined to his bed from illness occasioned by cold contracted during his recent visit to Albany. The illness has assumed a serious nature.

Cardinal McCabe Dead.

LONDON, February 10. Cardinal McCabe died at Kingston, Ireland, at midnight last night of inflammation of the bowels.

Clark Lipe will commence sinking at once on the old Hayden shaft at Leadville, and will try to prove the theory of a third contact. He has just received one of the largest plants in the state.

OUR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Yesterday's Proceeding of the Fourth Annual Convention

Of the El Paso County Association--List of Delegates.

Committees Appointed--Discussions --To-Day's Programme.

The fourth annual convention of the El Paso County Sunday School association met in the First Baptist church yesterday afternoon. The convention was called to order by the president, Mr. John Lennox. The president introduced Rev. T. W. Powell as leader of the devotional exercises. After the singing of "I Need Thee Every Hour," Rev. Mr. Powell offered prayer. "Draw Me Nearer" was then sung, and a short scripture lesson was read from 1 Cor., ii. Reports were by the following superintendents: Dr. T. G. Horn, of the M. E. church, Mr. A. S. Belcher, of the M. E. church south, Mr. J. C. Robbins, of the Congregational church, Colonel George De La Vergne, of the Presbyterian church, Rev. S. R. Shull, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Rev. J. P. Ralstin, of the Christian church, and Judge E. A. Colburn, of the Baptist church. Prayer by Rev. S. R. Shull was followed by the singing of "Every Day and Every Hour," and by prayer by Mr. John Lennox and Rev. Messrs. Ira G. Sprague and A. Loughbridge.

Mr. Lennox then took the chair and appointed the superintendents of the various schools as a committee on credentials.

Reports in answer to the question "What have you been doing?" were made by Superintendents Horn, Belcher, Robbins, De La Vergne, Shull, Ralstin and Colburn.

After recess Mr. Ralstin submitted the following report from the committee on credentials, which was adopted:

M. E. Church, Colorado Springs Rev. A. W. Arundel, pastor, Dr. T. G. Horn, superintendent; O. Hemenway, secretary; Mrs. A. H. Cormen, Mrs. S. Y. Case, R. M. Chambers, S. P. Bliss, Miss Z. Hull, Ed. Sawyer, Mrs. J. C. Crowley.

Presbyterian Church, Colorado Springs Rev. Dr. J. S. Black, pastor; Colonel George De La Vergne, superintendent; John Lennox, first assistant superintendent; Everett Curtis, second assistant superintendent; Robert Anderson, secretary; W. E. Smith, Carrie Copley, Mrs. George Summers, Mrs. Jane Paul, Mrs. Woodroe Douglas, Miss J. E. Parsons, R. D. McLeod (omitted from the committee's report through mistake.)

Baptist Church, Colorado Springs Rev. T. W. Powell, pastor; Judge E. A. Colburn, superintendent; C. G. Sherman, secretary; J. J. Corum, E. F. Wright, Rev. A. Loughbridge, Mrs. C. H. White.

Congregational Church, Colorado Springs Rev. James B. Gregg, pastor, J. C. Robbins, superintendent; Jessie M. Rowe, Mrs. Fannie Bean, Miss Fannie F. Rowe, Major Otis Rancick, Mrs. L. B. Farrar, Mrs. H. P. Case, Miss Annie Bean.

M. E. Church South, Colorado Springs J. J. Ansley, pastor; A. S. Belcher, superintendent; Miss Dozier, secretary; J. W. Kent.

Christian Church, Colorado Springs Rev. John C. Hay, pastor; J. P. Ralstin, superintendent; W. H. Tucker, secretary; T. A. Gunnell, Mrs. Lora Fairley, Mrs. Anna Dunn, S. W. McCutchan, Mrs. John Fields.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Colorado Springs Rev. S. R. Shull, pastor and superintendent; W. S. Walker, secretary; G. B. Perry, Mrs. W. D. Marlow, Mrs. S. R. Shull.

The chairman announced that the superintendents had been previously appointed as a committee on entertainment and would look after and care for delegates.

The following committees were appointed:

On Nominations Superintendents of the various schools.

Committee on Entertainment The wives.

Committee on Constitution Otis Remick, Mrs. S. Y. Case and Mrs. Lora Fairley.

Committee on Resolutions J. C. Robbins, George De La Vergne and J. P. Ralstin.

It was ordered, after some discussion by Colonel De La Vergne, Mr. McLeod and others, that the minutes of the last meeting be read. After the minutes were read and approved, adjournment was had till 7 o'clock in the evening. The doxology was sung and Rev. Mr. Gregg pronounced the benediction.

EVENING SESSION.

At five minutes after 7, the convention was called to order by Rev. Dr. J. S. Black. The first thing on the programme was a song and praise service conducted by Dr. Black, assisted by Mr. A. C. Pearson. "Rescue the Perishing" was sung, accompanied by organ and cornet, after which Mr. L. E. Sherman offered prayer. The singing of "I Need Thee Every Hour" and two verses of "Sweet Hour of Prayer" was followed by prayer by Dr. Black. After two verses of "Keep Me Near the Cross," the audience rose and sang a part of "Coronation." Dr. Black then closed this part of the service with some remarks on the value of Christian song.

Rev. T. W. Powell of the Baptist church delivered the address of welcome. He began by assuring the delegates that they were

[Continued on Third Page.]

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Three Months	.50	One Month	.25

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All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given. No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

TRAVESTY ON JUSTICE.

We have no doubt that many of our readers have been asking the questions asked by "J" on this page. We will first give the facts and let our readers fix the personal responsibility. The recent prosecutions have consisted of three suits brought against Messrs. Stockbridge, Massey and a clerk. As the latter individual disappeared and no warrant was served upon him, we will only consider the first two cases. We shall not attempt to give a list of the various motions and adjournments but only the essential features. The cases were first brought before Justice Pixley and a warrant was issued on the sworn complaint. The counsel for the defendants asked a change of venue and it was granted. The cases were then taken before Justice Field. He threw them out of court on the ground that a summons should have been issued with the warrant.

The city attorney then brought those cases anew in Justice Field's court and a summons and a warrant were issued. A change of venue was asked to Justice Pixley's court and was granted. The cases came up on Monday and the summons was quashed. The cases now are in Justice Pixley's court with warrants issued in the cases by Justice Field.

Who is to blame? Where is the incompetence and ignorance? It is difficult to answer. The city attorney certainly should not share the blame. The real difficulty is that the two justices differ as to the manner in which the cases should be brought into court. If the case is brought in Justice Pixley's court they must be brought according to Justice Pixley's method or they will be immediately quashed. But if the former method is pursued, a change of venue (which cannot well be avoided) will be taken to Justice Field's court and the cases will be thrown out. If the cases are brought in Justice Field's court at cost the same proceedings and result will follow. It will be seen therefore that the city attorney's hands are practically tied. Which justice is in the right and which in the wrong we do not know. But to the average common sense of this community both are wrong in allowing so much quibbling. The only remedy that is feasible for this shuttlecock state of affairs is to appoint a police justice who shall try all cases for violation of city ordinances. We may be mistaken, but we think this will be legal and will prevent a continuance of this change of venue business.

But while discussing this question it is just as well to look at other features of it. A new question is raised since the summons was quashed. The counsel for the defendant will now try to throw the case out of court on the ground that the complaint was brought under the statute instead of under the ordinance. We have no idea what the decision of this will be. But had the complaint been made under the ordinance the same motion would have been made that is now made on the ground that the ordinance is illegal because it contains legislation and attempts to give a civil code to the justice's court. The next complaint should be under both the statute and the ordinance. What motion will be made in this case we do not know.

Now the points at issue are whether a warrant or a summons and a warrant should be issued, and how the complaint should be made out. If we take these cases to the higher courts to decide these questions a year may be lost in getting a decision. What then? It is said by good lawyers that the ordinance is illegal, and that when the question is raised the courts will so decide. This may or may not be true, but the experience of last spring show us the importance of knowing it. It is certainly a bad state of affairs, but need not be discouraging if we have a council that is sincere and intelligent in meeting the emergency. The council heretofore has not been careful enough to have the ordinance properly drawn. It has also been insincere in their enforcement. The majority has obstinately insisted on the present sweeping ordinance, and then told druggists they could violate portions of it with impunity. The result has been disastrous. We suggest two remedies

First Let the city employ an expert in municipal law to draw an ordinance. It will be no reflection on our home attorneys. Municipal law is a science and has its specialists. It is really more difficult to draw a good city ordinance than a state statute. In the former case it is necessary to see that the ordinance does not conflict with the state constitution and the state statutes. In the latter case it is necessary only to see that the statute does not conflict with the state constitution. We think therefore that the best talent should be employed to draw this ordinance so that it will stand. Meanwhile some excepting clause can be adopted so that the present cases brought under our present law can be pressed. This is the only safe policy.

Second The council should draw an ordinance that will be enforced in every provision against every breaker. Our council and the police committee are making a complete farce of the present ordinance. There is not a druggist in this city who does not break the ordinance many times daily. Some of this ordinance breaking is done in the legitimate drug business. Some is not. But the majority of the council will not amend the ordinance and strike at the great evil, but insist on its sweeping provisions. At the same time they do nothing to enforce the ordinance against the sale in the packages. We understand that a member of the police committee has informed the druggists that they can break the law with impunity. He also votes against any amendment. He also violates his oath of office in permitting and sanctioning such violations. He recognizes the logic of certain facts in the enforcement of the ordinance, but will not in its construction. It is time for this dishonesty to stop. Let us have an ordinance that will be enforced to the letter against every violator, without fear or favor, and for every violation. We want just now free and unlimited prosecution. But we want a sound, just and reasonable law behind the prosecution.

Late last night we received the rumor that Gordon was killed. Before the day is over it will probably be definitely known. If the news is true, the most heroic figure of our time is gone. His death will be more keenly lamented than that of any reigning monarch. He was truly an "uncrowned king," as his countrymen once were pleased to term him. To-morrow we will devote more space to his career and character.

Questions.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

Will you permit a comparative stranger to make a few inquiries and suggestions?

I am a daily reader of the GAZETTE and from time to time have noticed the arraignment of certain druggists for the illegal selling of liquor, and as often various excuses by which the trials have been postponed, change of venue taken, and all the petty quibbling which has made the whole thing a lamentable farce a travesty upon justice.

One would have supposed the informalities alleged by the attorneys of the druggists, which have enabled them to get cases dismissed so often, would have taught the prosecution what not to do at least. But as past experience does not appear to be sufficient, I would suggest that our temperance people procure the services of a lawyer who would make this particular enactment a study. Let him be competent to prepare a proper warrant that could not be set aside on account of some technicality, and to provide for such prosecution of these cases that justice will be vindicated, and our fair town cease to be the laughing stock of all who read those pitiable attempts at evading the enforcement of a law which has been an inducement to so many to settle in our midst.

J.

PERSONAL.

The sultan of Morocco has just celebrated his 1,000th wedding.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox is as fond of roller skating as of writing verses.

Samuel J. Tilden's writings and speeches are about to be published by the Harpers.

Australia has a cave larger than the Mammoth cave of Kentucky. It is called the Glenvum.

A bronze statue of President Garfield will soon be placed in the Golden Gate park, San Francisco.

Captain Mayne Reid left a posthumous novel, "The Pierced Heart," which is soon to be published.

There are 83,779 organized militia in the United States, and 6,580,506 men available for military duty.

Miss Louisa M. Alcott is not ill, as reported, but just tired out writing autographs for her many admirers.

Speaker Carlisle believes the time will come when the form of an oath will be done away with in the courts.

P. T. Barnum, the showman, has given Bridgeport, Conn., a thirty-acre addition to the public park.

Mgr. Capel says the fight in this country is to be between agnosticism and Catholicism. The Protestant church will go one way or the other.

The Albany Journal declares that Mr. Blaine had nothing to do with the suggestion of Mr. Evart's name for senator, and does not seek the credit of it.

Princess Beatrice has ordered for her trousseau several Irish poplin dresses from a Dublin firm, and one of these is to be entirely in ivory white of oriental design, interwoven with gold thread. Another dress will be of cardinal, rivaling the richest Lyons velvet. A third is to be of sky-blue, closely covered with sprays of forget-me-nots.

The Convoy of Exiles.

The Contemporary Review.

At Krasnovarski we were put in prison again, and there remained several weeks awaiting further orders as to our disposal, for notwithstanding what we had been told at Kiev, there appeared to be still some doubt touching the fate in store for us. At length came the final instructions. We were to march with the chain gang of common prisoners to Irkootsk. It was then that, as an expedient for avoiding penal servitude and eventually regaining my liberty, the idea of effecting an exchange first occurred to me. The device is one frequently practiced among the outlaws of Siberia. This is the method of it: Two prisoners make a bargain, whereby one of the contracting parties takes the name and certificate and assumes the crime of the other, and vice versa. There is, in fact, a complete exchange of identities, and the one who gains by the exchange settles the difference by a money payment. The result is that the man condemned to hard labor becomes a Siberian settler, and the other takes his place at the mines or in jail. The bargain may appear an unequal one, but a moneyless man will sometimes do a great deal for a small sum of ready cash especially if he has a passion for gambling or drink and there is always the possibility that, when the deceit is discovered, the more extreme penalty may not be enforced. In the meantime, moreover, the supposed political prisoner, who is generally of noble birth, enjoys a consideration and some material advantages which are denied to the common malefactor. During the long tramp of the chain gang these substitutions are effected without much difficulty. The escort being changed every two days, it is impossible for the members of it, in so short a time, to familiarize themselves with the names and condition of the ten or twelve score prisoners who compose the convoy. They can do no more than count heads, and when the officer in command of the party has delivered to his successor the same number of convicts in each category which he received from his predecessor his task is fully acquitted. Whether they are the same persons he cannot undertake to say, and is never asked.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Indications for Colorado Slightly warmer; fair weather.

Lieutenant Kislingbury's Arctic diary has been made public.

The boiler of a rolling mill at Brazil, Ind., exploded yesterday killing four men.

A Roman Catholic church in Chicago was burglarized Monday night. The sacred vessels were taken.

The Massachusetts senate has engrossed a bill to regulate the manufacture and sale and transportation of dynamite.

It is officially confirmed that the German squadron in the South Pacific has hoisted the flag of Germany at twelve points on the islands of New Britain, New Ireland and New Guinea.

Charles Quinn, a miner of the Houston mine, is thought to have perished in the storm of Monday night while going home, a distance of two miles.

It is reported that the Amalgamated association has issued a circular to members asking for an expression of views on a ten per cent reduction of the scale for the coming year.

F. Baum, who was connected with Lornstein, Commack & Easton in the big Texas cotton swindle over a year ago, and who forfeited his bond, thirty thousand, and left the country, was arrested last Saturday at Chatham, Canada.

Lieutenant Iverson, United States navy, who arrived at San Francisco in the last China steamer, is the bearer of a letter from the king of Corea to President Arthur. Its contents are unknown. It is supposed to be an acknowledgment of courtesies shown to the Corean embassy while in this country.

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Thursday, November 6	167,100
Friday, November 7	160,400
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Semi-weekly	88,300

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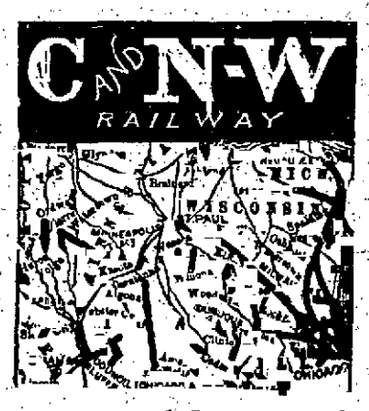

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OUR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

[Concluded from First Page]

heartily welcome to the humble sanctuary in which the convention was held. There was no band of workers whom he could more heartily welcome. He welcomed them first as students of the word of God. This study from being a duty becomes a privilege. Week after week they could gather together to drink at the fountain of God.

Again he welcomed them as teachers of the word of God. And as teachers he especially welcomed them as winners of souls. They should be saving men. A Christless Sunday school is worse than useless.

He was particularly glad to welcome them at a time when a revival just held had gathered into the kingdom a number of their young people. In conclusion he hoped that the teachers present might be blessed in this year by the winning of souls.

Miss Ida Birsbeck sang a sacred solo entitled "Even Me."

Mr. Lennox, the president, replied on behalf of the convention to the address of welcome. The convention, said he, accepted with thankfulness the welcome offered by Mr. Powell. He hoped that this meeting would not only bless the convention but leave some benefit for Mr. Powell and those that he represented.

This is an age of conventions. Railway magnates, cattle men, sheep men, the advocates of silver, coal miners, all these have conventions. And then there are the religious conventions, some of them representing distant parts of the world. This convention is tributary to the state, national and international conventions.

Why then are we here? First we have a social object. It is a good thing to meet one another face to face. And then we want to tell one another what we have been doing. But most of all we want to win souls. We are workers together with God in the work of salvation. Our task is infinite, but the pay is commensurate. They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever.

What a joyful meeting will there be with our little ones. We may sometimes doubt or even despair. Let us be faithful that we may meet the children of El Paso county.

Rev. James B. Gregg opened the discussion of the topic, "Relation of Parents to Sunday School." After telling a little story to illustrate how much people without children feel able to say on such subjects, and saying that he might have been better fitted to speak on the subject ten years ago, Mr. Gregg said that the matter might be summed up in the statement that the relation should be one of cordial interest and helpfulness. Parents can effectually show their interest by being themselves members of the school. Not every parent is able to do this, but many there are who might be but are not members. Children are influenced more by example than by exhortation. A father reformed and signed the pledge because he had it forcibly brought home to him that his little son was taking him as an example. The way to keep children in Sunday school is for parents to stay there themselves.

Parents who cannot attend Sunday school can cultivate the acquaintance of their children's teachers. And a parent can aid the teacher by going to Sunday school occasionally as a spectator or visitor. In that way he may find what his children are doing and help in teaching them good behavior.

The parent can see that his children learn their lesson. And in the same line of work he can teach familiarity with the Bible. The child can be taught at home. For instance he can be asked about Moses. "Where did he live?" "In Egypt." "Was Christ ever in Egypt?" "Yes." "How did he go?" "His mother took him on a burro," one might say here in Colorado. "Why was Moses so named?" etc.

But, most of all, the parent can assist by impressing it on his children's mind that his greatest desire in their behalf is that they may learn to follow Christ.

In the general discussion on the subject Rev. Mr. Powell made a few remarks on the question of children's reverence and behavior in Sunday school and its influence on their reverence and behavior in church. Let the parents come with the children, and let there be the same reverence in Sunday-school and in church.

Rev. S. R. Shull called attention to the fact that the responsibility for children rests on parents.

The president thought that the convention ought to hear from some one who had no children, and there were calls in the house for Mr. Black. He told a story of something that had come under his own notice. A minister had written a book on bringing up children, in which he said that if children turned out badly, the fault was the parents', and this minister's children all turned out badly. Mr. Black thought that parents should attach to the Sunday school something of the importance that they attach to the day school.

The audience stood up and sang a part of "O Think of the Home Over There."

Rev. J. S. Black, in the absence of Rev. S. E. Taylor, to whom the topic had been assigned, opened the discussion of "Relation of Sunday School to the Church." It is possible, said Mr. Black, for a Sunday school to have a vigorous growth without any connection with a church at all. This topic assumes the connection of a church and a Sunday school, and the question is what this relation should be. Often the relation is a very bad one. In fact there seems to be two hostile camps. No peace and amity is allowed to remain, they are put out.

The preaching service ought to be a teaching service and the teaching service ought to be a preaching service. The older people ought to stay in the Sunday school and the preacher ought to be there.

If the church wants to feel that it belongs to the Sunday school, and the Sunday school belongs to it, the church ought to do more than it often does in the matter of expense. All that a teacher ought to do is to be a teacher, and he ought not to feel that he is put to expense that he often cannot afford.

Mr. C. H. Mills thought that the relation of the church and Sunday school should be like the relation between members of a family. There should be no cliques.

Mr. Secretary Sherman thought it the best plan for the church to support the Sunday school, even if it is able to be self-supporting. Then let the Sunday school contribute to other causes.

Rev. Mr. Shull said that wherever you find a Christian or two Christians at work, there you find a church, and he did not believe that any Sunday school work is ever done except by the church. The Sunday school is the church at work.

Miss Alice Adams made a brief report of the Sunday school at Easton. Rev. A. T. McDill reported from Colorado City.

After some announcements the convention closed with the singing of "In the Cross of Christ I Glory" and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Powell.

The convention will continue in session at the Baptist church throughout to-day. The following is the programme:

MORNING.

9.00—Opening Service Led by Rev. R. S. Shull.

9.30 Teachers and Teaching.

1. Preparation—A. Heart—Dr. W. N. Meserve. B. Intellect Rev. L. G. Sprague.

2. Instruction A. Eye Teaching Rev. J. C. Hay. B. Questions Professor Dudley. C. Getting and Holding Attention Rev. A. W. Arundel. D. Winning and Saving Rev. A. Loughridge.

10.30 Teaching of Sacred Geography Rev. J. S. Black.

10.45 The Advisability and Feasibility of a Normal Class for Teachers Prof. E. L. Byington.

11.00—Model Sunday School Dr. T. G. Horn. Discussion opened by Rev. H. E. Turner.

11.45 Infant Class Work Exemplified Miss Elizabeth White.

AFTERNOON.

2.00 Prayer Services—Conducted by Rev J. J. Ansley.

2.15—Reports of secretaries; reports of committees; reports of officers; election of officers.

3.00 Temperance Work in the Sunday School Rev. W. R. Bickford.

3.30 Question drawer Conducted by Prof. J. P. Ralstin.

1. What is the Relation of a Pastor to the Sunday School? Rev. A. T. McDill.

2. What is the Advantage of a Teacher's Meeting?

3. At what age do boys and girls become too old to attend Sunday School? Col. Geo. De La Vergne.

4. How can pupils be trained to Missionary Benevolence?—Edward Wright.

5. Should the Superintendent Review Each Lesson?

Other questions answered by the conductor.

EVENING.

7.00. Prayer service.

7.15. Address to Sunday school workers and scholars, Rev. T. W. Powell.

Collection.

8.15. What benefit has the convention been to me? Answered by the members of the convention.

Closing services.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending February 11th, 1885:

Atkinson, R M	Lamb, C D
Barr, Paul F	Lovell, D G
Brown, Edward	Perkins, Henry A
Byrnes, Mrs Maria	Pinkerton, R M
Coulter, Mrs Carrie	Reed, Gorgie
Dozier, Will	Richardson, H W (3)
Flourney, H C	Shaw, Frank
Helm, Thomas	Stephens, W P
Hobbs, Mrs Nan	Swan, W F
Hopkins, (photographer)	Young, J W
Kiese, Bertha	Young, J M
Kruse, Louis	

FOREIGN.

Macaulay, Lawrence	Skinner, L O
Russell, Robert	

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office. E. L PRICE, P. M.

WANTED.

WANTED By a young man, writing, copying or bookkeeping work. Apply box 764. b-10-6t

WANTED A live business man to take half interest in a new patent. Exclusive sale in Colorado. Add. at Box 25, City. b-5-4

WANTED—A good cook. Apply at this office. b-f 3

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Old papers, for wrapping purposes. Special rates on large lots. Apply at this office. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT One upright piano. Apply to James Duncan. b-10-3

LOST.

LOST—Pocket book. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to this office. b-10-3t

LOST.—$50 Reward On February 2d, a diamond stone belonging to an ear ring, on one of the principal streets of the city or on the road to the cemetery, or Austin's ranch. A reward of $50 will be given upon the return of the same at R. R Taylor's drug store in care for Mr. James B. Boggs. b-3-12t

EDITION DE LUXE

OF THE

Works of Wm. Hickling Prescott

Messrs. J. P. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, have the pleasure of announcing that their edition de luxe of the works of W. H. Prescott, in fifteen volumes, is now complete.

This edition is printed from the type of the new revised edition, edited by J. Foster Kirk, on laid paper of the best quality, printed in the best style for which the press of this house is noted. It contains all of the thirty portraits printed on india paper, the plates having been carefully retouched expressly for this edition.

This edition corresponds in size and style with the de luxe editions of "Hawthorne" and "Emerson," so that lovers of good books can have these great American authors uniform.

The edition is limited to two hundred and fifty copies, which are numbered and registered, a portion of which, by the courtesy of the owners of the English copyright, have been sold in England.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers

Stockholders' Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Live Stock company, held at the company's office, in Colorado Springs, on February 16th, 1885, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. F. L. MARTIN, President.

wa-17-5

Colorado Springs, Jan. 10, '85.

SPECIAL SALE.

Beginning Monday, Feb. 9th.

SPECIAL SALE OF REMNANTS OF

Black & Colored Silks, Brocados,

SILKS AND VELVETS

WE WILL ALSO

Close Out a Few Lines of Hosiery

AT A

GREAT REDUCTION.

Prints, Muslins, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear Sold at UNKNOWN LOW PRICES.

New Styles in French and Scotch Ginghams.

We are now receiving Spring Styles in Carpets.

GIDDINGS BROS. m-19-tf

BARGAINS DECLARED!

AT THE OLD

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

Established in 1879.

It has always been the custom for us to use the month of February as a remnant month for reducing stock prior to taking an inventory and preparatory to laying

In - a - New - Spring - Stock

As usual, therefore, we will offer during the mouth and commencing on Monday, the 2nd instant, our Great Annual Sale of

Remnants and Odds and Ends.

1,000 of Them! 1,000 of Them!

In Dress Goods, Silks, Cashmeres, Ladies' Cloths, Cloakings, House Furnishing Goods, Table Linens, Towels, Crashes, Ginghams, Prints, Flannels, Linseys, Cheviot, Canton Flannel, Cottonades, Cassimeres, Underwear, Hosiery, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, etc., etc. These goods will be sold at

Reductions Ranging from 25 to 50 Per Cent Below Regular Prices

All who have dealt with me know that the Reductions are real and exactly as advertised. A splendid opportunity to get a Dress at LESS THAN EASTERN COST. Black silks will be OFFERED AT COST. Come one, come all to the

Great Sale of Remnants and Odds and Ends

AT THE

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

No. 101 Pike's Peak Avenue, Next to Robinson's Drug Store.

Very Respectfully, EDWARD FERRIS,

"Veritas ad Finem." d-3 tf

AT COST!

For One Month to Make Room for Spring Goods

Millinery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Towels, Underwear, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Etc.

a-18-1m CHICAGO EMPORIUM,

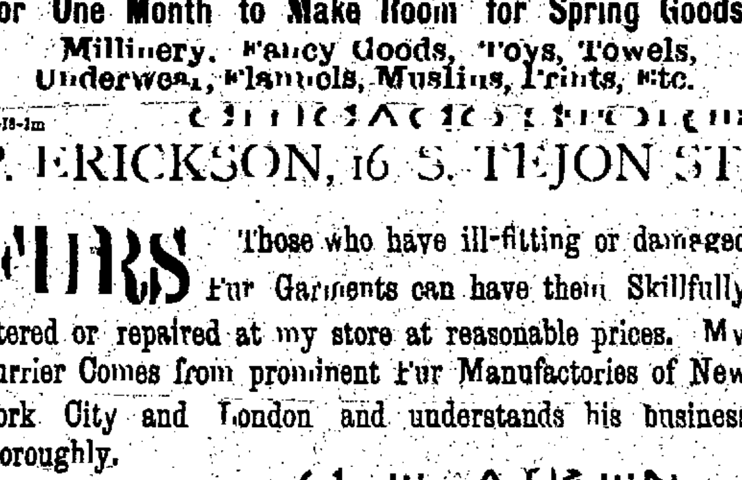
P. ERICKSON, 16 S. TEJON ST.

FURS Those who have ill-fitting or damaged Fur Garments can have them Skillfully altered or repaired at my store at reasonable prices. My Furrier Comes from prominent Fur Manufactories of New York City and London and understands his business thoroughly.

s-3-tf C. H. AIKEN,

AIKEN'S MUSEUM, 105 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway.



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Connecting the Trunk Lines at Denver and Pueblo with the Central Pacific at Ogden. Its Main Lines and Numerous Branches extend to all the Principal Cities, Mining Camps, Health and Pleasure Resorts, Coal Lands, Stock Regions and Agricultural Sections of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. Solid Trains, with PULLMAN SLEEPERS, through without change between

Pueblo and Ogden,

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Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Equipment, Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

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DAILY GAZETTE

INFORMATION FOR STRANGERS

Concerning the Two Great Resorts of the Rocky Mountains.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Located on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, seventy-five miles south of Denver, is the city of Colorado Springs with a population of 6,000 people and universally conceded to be the handsomest and most modern city in the west. The town was established in 1871 by a company of Philadelphia gentlemen who from the very outset conceived the idea of making it the model city of all the Rocky mountain region. From the time of its founding up to the present it has had remarkable growth and to-day fully represents in every respect what its projectors anticipated of it. The location of the city is an admirable one situated as it is, directly at the base of Pike's Peak and at an altitude of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. To borrow the expression of a well known writer, "neither nature nor art could design or lay out a more finished or beautiful spot." To the right and left of the peak which rears its snow-capped summit to an altitude of 14,000 feet extends a long range of mountains "diversified with variety of form and outline, with rocky crags and tumbled boulders, with constant play of light and shadow, with contrast of rich and sombre colors with streaks of snow and dark groves of pine," the whole forming a panorama of exceeding beauty of which the eye never tires. On the north extends a ridge of hills called the divide and to the south and east as far as the eye can see stretch the great plains so common to Colorado, which afford grazing to thousands of sheep and cattle. The city covers an area three miles in length by two miles in width and is laid out in blocks 400 feet square. The streets and avenues are from 100 to 140 feet in width and lined upon either side by rows of flourishing cottonwood trees which were planted when the city was founded. These trees are watered by a system of irrigation ditches which also by means of feeders keep the lawns green and make the gardens productive. The central portion of the city is built up with substantial business blocks many of which have been erected within the past two or three years. There are many fine stone residences in the city costing from $10,000 to $40,000, but the most of the houses are of wood and of all styles and varieties of modern architecture. They are all set well back from the street and surrounded by handsome and well cared for lawns. As a place of residence Colorado Springs offers many superior advantages.

Climate One of the most important features that Colorado Springs has to offer especially to invalids is its dry weather and clear atmosphere. For weeks and months at a time there will be clear sunlight and not a cloud in the sky. During the summer months there are light showers frequently day after day, but as a rule no heavy or prolonged storms. There is no really disagreeable weather only during the months of March and April, when wind and snow storms are frequently experienced. Little if any snow falls during the winter months, and although the thermometer occasionally falls below zero, the sun during the greater part of the day is warm and the weather mild. In the summer, while it is sometimes hot but not oppressive in the day time, the nights are always cool and comfortable. Bounded as it is on the west by the mountains and on the north by the Divide, the city is protected from the severe wind storms which are so prevalent in other cities of the state. On account of its climate Colorado Springs ranks high as a resort for those affected with pulmonary troubles, and thousands who have been sent here by the leading physicians of the east have been temporarily relieved or permanently cured. It has been fully demonstrated that the city is in every respect as good a winter as it is a summer resort. Many people after having tried the climate of the southern states and California have found permanent relief in Colorado Springs, owing more especially to its mild and bracing air.

Educational Advantages.—Colorado Springs possesses educational advantages equal if not superior to those offered by many of the larger cities of the east. There are in the city four public school buildings which have cost between $50,000 and $60,000. One, a handsome brick building, has just been completed. These schools are well graded and in charge of competent teachers, mostly graduates of eastern normal schools. Those who prefer it can send their children to private schools, of which there are several very good ones. Here also is located Colorado college, one of the most complete educational institutions in Colorado if not in the west. When the town was laid out a tract of land was reserved as a site for a college. This property was granted to Colorado college at the time it was founded in 1874. Since that time a handsome stone college building has been erected and there are now in attendance over 100 students. The course of study is very similar to that of eastern colleges including, besides its four years course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, complete preparatory and metallurgical departments, the latter including especially assaying, chemical analysis, blowpiping and determinative mineralogy. The board of instruction is excellent, and includes the president and six professors, all graduates of New England colleges except the professor of metallurgy, who is a graduate of New York University and of the Columbia School Mines.

The state institution for the education of the deaf mute and blind is also located in Colorado Springs and ranks favorably with other institutions of the kind in the eastern states.

Water Supply—No city in the United States has a more complete system of water works than has Colorado Springs. The supply is conveyed through pipes seven miles, from Ruxton's creek. Purer water could not be found, as the stream from which it comes is fed by springs and the melting snows of Pike's Peak. The supply for domestic use will be adequate to the demand for some time to come, and should occasion require it could be easily increased. This same system also affords ample protection against fire, there being sufficient pressure to force a stream on the highest buildings. Hydrants are freely distributed through the city, and five well organized and efficient fire companies respond promptly to every alarm that is given.

Temperance Features The city of Colorado Springs was founded on temperance principles, and those principles are maintained to the present day. There are no saloons or bars, and, under the ordinance, liquor can only be obtained through a prescription for medicinal purposes. A clause is incorporated in every deed to property in the city which prohibits the sale of liquor thereon. In case of violation the property reverts to the original owners, the Colorado Springs company. The supreme court of the United States having decided in favor of the provision, several persons violating the clause have lost valuable properties.

Scenery and Drives—The "scenery" surrounding Colorado Springs embracing the mountains and the plain is grand and beautiful. Three miles from town is the wonderful and famous "Garden of the Gods," in which huge rocks, hundreds of feet high and of the most fantastic shapes and gorgeous colors form a scene which excites the wonder of all who behold it. Close to the garden is Glen Eyrie and Queen's cañon, equally wonderful and beautiful. Five miles to the southwest of town are north and south Cheyenne cañons, both magnificent gorges with stupendous walls of rocks and beautiful water falls, giving almost unrivaled grandeur. Twelve miles north is Monument park, studded with lofty groups of sand stone which look like obelisks of some by-gone race of giants. Two miles to the northeast is Templeton's gap, one of the most charming and often-frequented resorts in the vicinity. Five miles to the westward and at the very base of the mountains is Manitou, with its iron and soda springs and endless variety of scenery. No town in the world has in closer proximity such remarkable and magnificent scenery. All the points of interest mentioned above are accessible by splendid drives equal in every respect to the macadamized streets of an eastern metropolis. There are in the city half a dozen first-class livery stables from which conveyances of any style can be obtained at very moderate prices.

Churches—For a western city Colorado Springs has been appropriately named the "City of Churches." Here can be found churches of all denominations with the exception of the Unitarian, Dutch Reformed and Universalists. The Methodist, Baptist and Episcopalian especially have very fine edifices. All other denominations, including the Presbyterian, Catholic, M. E. South, Christian, African Methodist and Congregational have very commodious buildings and large congregations. Most of the pulpits are filled by ministers who have filled high and responsible charges at the east and have commanded handsome salaries. Members of denominations named will find congenial views and liberal thought in the social and religious life of Colorado Springs, and also in some of the pulpits.

The Antlers In the spring of 1883 The Antlers, which in point of architectural design and modern appointments excels any other hostelry in the west, was opened to the public. The building is four stories in hight, built of stone, and cost about $150,000. It is located on an open slope at the west end of Pike's Peak avenue and commands an unobstructed view of the mountains to the westward and the plains to the eastward. All of the rooms are light, well ventilated, supplied with gas and water and handsomely furnished. Since the opening in May, 1883, the hotel has had remarkable success and at the present time is occupied by over one hundred permanent guests and is continually increasing in popularity. There are also two other good hotels, the Spaulding house and Crawford, at which good accommodations can be had at from one to two dollars per day. In both of these houses can be found well furnished and commodious rooms, and substantial bills of fare.

Amusements In the way of amusements Colorado Springs does not suffer. It has an opera house modeled very much after the Madison Square theater in New York and which was erected by some of our enterprising citizens at a cost of $80,000. The house has a seating capacity of about 800, is provided with complete sets of scenery, opera chairs and all other necessary conveniences. All of the leading attractions that visit Colorado appear at Colorado Springs.

Society The social advantages of Colorado Springs are excellent and in many respects excel those of any other city of the same size on the American continent. The society is of the very best people of culture and refinement, and many possessed of much wealth have been attracted here by climate and surroundings. The residents of the city are principally from the older states of the union and from Canada, England, and Scotland. There is much social life in Colorado Springs, for outside the amusements offered at the opera house, the people have to make their own society. This necessarily brings out the best social and mental qualities, and has given rise to social, literary and musical clubs and societies, and libraries and reading rooms.

General Advantages—In many respects Colorado Springs is quite metropolitan. It has communication with the outside world by two lines of railway—the Denver & Rio Grande and the Denver & New Orleans. Twelve trains pass north and south daily, and mails from the east, west, north and south are very frequent. There is a Central Western Union telegraph office and a telephone exchange which affords communication not only with all the leading places of business in Colorado Springs and Manitou, but also with the larger cities of the state. The merchants of the city carry large and carefully selected stocks and goods in all lines can be purchased as cheap here as in the east.

MANITOU.

Five miles west of Colorado Springs and at the very base of the mountains is located Manitou, which during the past few years has become the most famous resort in the United States. It is a small and quiet town of about five hundred inhabitants, but with its four first-class hotels and many cottages it affords during the summer months accommodations for thousands of guests from the east and south. All of the hotels are commodious, well furnished and in every respect compare well with the sea shore and mountain hotels of the east. Through the town flows the Fountain, a stream of clear and bubbling water which has its source in the mountains.

Manitou is connected with Colorado Springs by a splendid drive lined with trees which in the east might be termed a boulevard. Here is a resort of almost unequaled attractions known the world over. Thousands of guests resort here yearly from all states of the union and foreign countries, and many have located here permanently. Everything is being done to strengthen the attractive character of the spot on which nature has bestowed so many advantages. Manitou is not only a great sanitarium but also a home of refined society. During the past two years it has made remarkable progress in the way of improvements, and as a resort has not an equal in the west. "The surroundings of Manitou are particularly charming, and without its mineral springs it would be a favorite resort. Mountains, high and low, shut it closely in. Joined hand in hand like a company of eager children, they press and crowd around the lovely spot, those outside peering over the heads and shoulders of their companions. Calmly the grand old Peak looks over them all, down into the loveliest places."

Bath House Last year a bath house was erected here at a cost of $20,000. It is fitted with every modern convenience that is conducive to health and comfort.

Rides and Drives In the immediate vicinity of Manitou are many points of interest including Ute Pass, Williams cañon, Cave of the Winds, Rainbow Falls, Crystal Park, Monument Park, Manitou Park and other points of interest too numerous to mention.

Climate Although closer to the mountains the climate of Manitou is the same as that of Colorado Springs. Invalids coming to Manitou must leave all homesickness behind and remember that they are not "out of the world," but that they will find comfort, competent physicians, good society and good living here as well as "at home." Those sick enough to need especial care should not come alone, but the moderately sick can soon find friends for themselves.

The Springs Here are located the most famous curative springs of the country, principally soda and iron. "There are six or seven springs in all. Their Indian names and legends are all that remain to remind us of our red brothers whose offerings to the Manitou' of the 'medicine waters' filled the basins of the springs and hung from the neighboring trees and bushes when the 'pale face' invaded this their favorite camping ground. The springs differ much in their properties of iron, sulphur and soda. Some of the waters are taken as a pleasant draught; others should be used only as a medicine, taken when needed and then discontinued; their temperature varies from 43° to 56° F."

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TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10.45 a. m., departs 10.48 a. m.

1. Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7.00 p. m., departs 7 05 p. m.

" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 10.55 p. m., departs 10.58 p. m.

" 5. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 2.05 p. m., departs 2.10 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 8.32 a. m., departs 8.37 a. m.

" 6. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 12.02 p. m., departs 12.07 p. m.

4. *Denver accommodation arrives 9.10 a. m., departs 9.15 a. m.

" 8. Atlantic exp. from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.55 p. m., departs 6.00 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
No. 31—Leaves	10.50 a. m.	No. 32 Arrives	8.55 a. m
No. 33 "	2.15 p. m	No. 34 "	11.55 a. m
No. 35 "	7.05 p. m.	No. 36 "	6.50 p. m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
For Pueblo...10.55 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3 30 p. m
" Denver.. 3.30 p. m.	From Denver, 11 50 a. m.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH		DEPART.
Via D. & R. G.	10.30 a. m	1.45 p. m., 8.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	11.30 a. m.	
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O.		3.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	11.45 a. m.	5.40 p. m., 8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.	ARRIVE.	
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m., 11.00 a. m	2.20 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	12 m.	
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	12.10 p. m., 6.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.		3.40 p. m.
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City & Manitou	11.00 a. m	10.30 a. m
Manitou	6.00 p. m.	5.10 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 8.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Buffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 2.00 m, and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days.........................8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays.................8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m
M. TAGGART, Manager.

R. A. Meier came up from Salida yesterday.

The Thunderbolt was one hour late yesterday going north.

Mr. Robert Donnelly, of the Divide, was in town yesterday.

Mrs. Wiley started to the New Orleans exposition yesterday.

Dr. R. H. Buckingham went north on the Thunderbolt yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Stewart came down from Denver on the accommodation yesterday.

A break in the engine of the Denver & New Orleans road caused a delay of two hours yesterday.

Bacon & Carr have on hand a good supply of Canon coal, and will be up with their orders to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dow and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Giddings left on yesterday's Thunderbolt for a trip to New Orleans and the east.

Mr. J. H. Caldwell of the Caldwell Coal & Oil company of Coal Creek, Colorado, was in the city yesterday looking after the interests of the company here.

The secretary of the Home Missionary society of the Disciples of Christ, Robert Moffet, from Cleveland, Ohio, will preach at the Christian church in this city next Wednesday night.

On February 7, 1884, a cold wave visited this part of Colorado and the thermometer fell to eight degrees below zero. The cold snap was followed by pleasant weather.

Seats for "Two Roses," the play to be given next Friday evening for the benefit of the college teachers by the Hare's Foot club, will be sold at Thayer & Howbert's this morning at nine o'clock.

All of the unnecessary alarm and excitement yesterday over the supposed breaking of the water main, was occasioned by the breaking of a one-inch lead service pipe within a few inches of the main. Superintendent Carithers was kept at work all night in preventing any accidents resulting from the break.

Under Sheriff Len Jackson received a telegram yesterday from Sheriff Dana, dated at Sidney, Neb., announcing that he had captured Andrew J. Barry. Last June Barry removed from this county property which had been mortgaged, but so far had escaped the officers. When arrested in Nebraska he had some of the property in his possession. Mr. Dana was to start home with his prisoner yesterday.

There was on exhibition at the Y. M. C. A. rooms yesterday afternoon a satin banner, painted in Colorado scenery and wild flowers, the work of some young ladies of this city. It is to be sent to the exposition at New Orleans by the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Colorado Springs as a contribution to the headquarters of the national W. C. T. U."

A meeting of the fire committee of the city council was held in the council room last evening for the purpose of framing ordinances to be submitted to the board of aldermen, for the regulation of the fire department. By the request of the committee delegations from the different companies were present to offer suggestions relating to the proposed ordinances. A general discussion of fire department affairs was indulged in by all present, and considerable progress made toward the framing of the ordinances. The committee adjourned to meet again next Tuesday evening, when the company delegates are requested to be present.

Auditor E. R. Murphy of the Denver & Rio Grande sends us the following statement of the approximate gross earnings of that line for the first week of February:

	For Week	For year to Date
Freight	$ 73,505	$ 372,885
Passenger	13.551	71,884
Express	6,675	24,063
U. S. Mails	2,400	12,000
Miscellaneous	800	4,100
Total, 1885	$ 96,931	$ 487,331
Total, 1884	$ 82,106	$ 481,993
Increase	14,825	5,340
Per cent increase	18 06-100	01 11-100

Not long ago Lawrence Lippert died of small-pox up on the Divide. On a ranch belonging to Jacob Geiger, situated about half a mile from the place where he died, Lippert had a horse, saddle, clothing and other property. About a week ago, Mr. J. H. Baker, having occasion to go to the Geiger ranch, discovered that the house had been burglarized and that the horse and saddle were gone. Mr. Baker and Mr. John Prock at once started to search for the property. It seems that at Easton the stolen horse had been traded for another, and that this in turn had been traded to Dave Moore, of this place, for a steer. Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Baker and Prock went into Hemenway's grocery store on Tejon street, and saw Jim Howard, whom they accused of the theft. He acknowledged the theft. Under-Sheriff Len Jackson was informed of the facts and arrested Howard and put him in jail. He then telegraphed to the sheriff of Douglas county the stealing took place in that county notifying him of the arrest. A suit of clothes belonging to the dead Lippert was found on Howard.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
No. 1 Pike's Peak Avenue. j 13 tf

THE TARIFF REDUCED

By the Fairley Bros. on their entire stock of furniture, queensware, lamp goods, parlor furniture, Mattresses, springs and bedding, and SPECIAL LOW PRICES will be made in chamber suits and parlor furniture till March, in order to clear out for spring stock. Remember that we have the facilities for all kinds of cabinet work and repairing wood furniture. Also making parlor furniture to order, and working over all kinds of upholstered goods. We guarantee the best work in those departments.

FAIRLEY BROS., UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING, fourth door east of City Drug Store.

The Clark restaurant will be kept open till twelve o'clock every evening. b 11-3

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Red Star" cheroots m-27-3m‡

THE WORLD'S PAIR

At New Orleans, which was opened December 16th, and will continue until May 31st, 1885, together with the great carnival of Mardi Gras, to be celebrated February 17th, 1885, will attract many visitors to the Crescent city, and to all intending to visit the Sunny South the Burlington Route offers advantages that are unequalled by any other line. Through trains leave Denver Union Depot at 7.30 a. m. and 9.45 p. m. with Pullman sleeping and Buffet cars attached, making direct connections in Union Depots at Kansas City and St. Louis with through trains via all routes for New Orleans. All D. & R. G. R. R. trains connect with trains of the Burlington Route in Denver. Save time and be sure of making connections by purchasing your tickets via this favorite route. For tickets at greatly reduced rates or further information apply to J. M. Ellison, ticket agent D. & R. G. R. R., Colorado Springs, or George H. Crosby, general agent Burlington Route, Denver.

Oysters and game of all kinds will be served at Clark's restaurant in any style desired. b11 3

C. E. Knapp, has started an express wagon, No. 17, and will promptly attend to any orders left at Beim & Co.'s. b-11-5

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "D. & R G." cigars. m-27-3m‡

Durkee's Salad Dressing & Cold Meat Sauce The finest mayonaise for meat, fish, and vegetable salads, and a superb table sauce. It far surpasses any home-made dressing. Everybody likes it.

A large invoice of hats in the newest spring styles has just been received at W. W. Wishon's clothing house. They are very handsome and prices compare favorably with eastern prices. b-10-6

HO FOR MARDI GRAS!

The annual celebration of Mardi Gras at New Orleans will rival in magnificence any former efforts. It will be an experience long remembered by the thousands who will witness the gorgeous spectacle. The celebration lasts from February 17th to March 6th. On account of this and approaching warm weather, those who visit New Orleans had better do so soon. The Kansas division of the Union Pacific offers a route from Denver to which, by reason of its being the Short Line to Kansas City and its quick time, there is practically no opposition. As all going to the World's Fair at New Orleans wish to stop over in Denver, the Kansas Pacific will be the favorite route. It is not the only line, but it has hosts of friends who will travel by no other. For tickets and rates inquire of any D. & R. G. or Union Pacific agent.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars. m-27-3m‡

BOOTS AND SHOES, CHEAP.

Now is your chance to buy boots and shoes at prices that have never before been offered in Colorado Springs, and a good large stock of both gentlemen's and ladies' goods to select from. R. H. Buckingham & Co., Union block, having assigned their stock to me for the benefit of their creditors it will have to be disposed of by me as soon as possible. IANTHUS BENTLEY,
m-24 tf Assignee.

Buy your goods of D. J. Martin, whose prices are lower than the lowest, and get a ticket in his gift enterprise. You may draw a handsome present some one will. b-8 3

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Red Star" cheroots. m-27-3m‡

OPERA HOUSE

Friday February 13th.

THE HARESFOOT

DRAMATIC

CLUB!

Will play Albery's Celebrated Comedy in three acts, entitled

"The Two Roses"

WITH

New Scenery & Full Orchestra

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

College Professors' Fund.

Tickets on sale at Thayer & Howbert's nine o'clock Wednesday morning. b-10-4

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J. H. Gorff

b-7-4

Y | O | U

Are Cordially Invited to attend the

OPENING

Of Our New

ART

GALLERY,

Monday, Feb. 9th, 1885.

Thayer & Howbert

a-9-tf

Large

Clean

Rags

Wanted at this Office.

1885.

Harper's Young People.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

The serial and short stories in HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE have all the dramatic interest that juvenile fiction can possess, while they are wholly free from what is pernicious or vulgarly sensational. The humorous stories and pictures are full of innocent fun, and the papers on natural history and science, travel, and the facts of life, are by writers whose names give the best assurance of accuracy and value. Illustrated papers on athletic sports, games, and pastimes give full information on these subjects. There is nothing cheap about it but its price.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—Boston Courier.

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—Brooklyn Union.

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—Christian Advocate, N. Y.

TERMS: Postage Prepaid, $2 00 Per Year.
Vol. VI. commences Nov. 1884.

Single numbers, five cent each.
Remittances should be made by post-office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Old Canon Coal

Leave Your Orders at

BACON & CARR'S OFFICE.

a-31-1m

Established 1873

EL PASO COUNTY

BANK.

Capital Paid in . . . $100,000
Surplus 20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier

MEMBERS OF THE FIRM.

Wm S Jackson, C. H. White, J. H Barlow.
e 8-tf

First National Bank

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Capital - - - $50,000
Surplus Fund - 15,000

IRVING HOWBERT, President,
MATTHEW KENNEDY, Cashier. A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.

Buys and sells foreign and domestic exchange and does a general banking business. k-2-t

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, E. P. Tenney, of Colorado Springs, Colo., by his deed of trust, dated March 15th, 1882, recorded in book 40, page 415, of the El Paso county records, to secure the payment of his promissory note for $550, dated March 15th, 1882, and payable February 7th, 1883, to the order of Ella J. Dickerson, upon which said note there has been paid in all $50 and interest to August 1st, 1883, did convey to C. H. Mills, trustee, the following described property, namely: Lots numbered six (6) to eighteen (18) both inclusive, in block J of the D. Russ Wood addition to the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note, now, therefore, I, C. H Mills, as trustee aforesaid, at the request of the legal holder of said note, do hereby give notice that I shall on Saturday, the 28th day of February, at the east door of the court house in Colorado Springs, sell to the highest bidder for cash, all of said property according to the provisions of said deed of trust. C. H. MILLS,
a-31-td Trustee.

W. LENNOX & BRO.

Proprietors of

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

And agents for

Canon City, Walsen Cameron, Blacksmith's and MESA ANTHRACITE COAL.

Office at the coal yards near D. & R. G. freight depot. Order books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes & Son and C. E. Durkee. Telephone No. 89. 1-6-tf

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

115 Kiowa Street,

Books 5 & 10cts.

PER WEEK.

Subscription 50 cents per month. a-14-1m

Call for City Warrants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons holding City of Colorado Springs warrants to present the same to the First National bank of Colorado Springs for payment on or before February 21st, 1885, as interest on the same will cease on that date. Warrants Nos. 3,743 to 3,753, inclusive are exempt from this call. D. J. MARTIN,
a-31-td City Treasurer.

AINSWORTH BROWN

Opera House Block.

Painters' Materials and Oils

WALL PAPER, GLASS,

Shade Goods and Shade Fixtures

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Painting, Paper Hanging and Calcimining.

COLORADO FOR INVALIDS

BY DR. S. E. SOLLY

Health Resorts of Colo. Springs and Manitou

FOR SALE AT

Thayer & Howbert's and J. H. Eont's

GILES CRISSEY. G. W. THOMAS.

CRISSEY & THOMAS,

DEALERS IN

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Building Paper Paints Oils Glass &c

Office and yard on corner Tejon and Bijou streets Colorado Springs. wo-12-tf

SODA WATER.

Mineral Water, Sparkling Wines and all

CARBONATED BEVERAGES

Apparatus, materials and accessories for manufacturing, dispensing and bottling, with full instructions. Catalogue sent on application.

THE FIRM OF JOHN MATTHEWS,

First Avenue, 26th and 27th sts., New York.
wl-15 6m*

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. wo-15 ly.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS

REAL ESTATE,

MINING,

AND

INSURANCE

AGENCY.

M. T. DeCOURSEY. JOHN POTTER.

Upon opening a business office, the success of which must depend upon the favor of the public, we desire to confide to that public an insight into our aims and hopes.

We propose to do business in a business like way.

We believe in advertising largely, and in order to display the courage of our convictions, we have secured these two columns of the "Gazette" permanently, and in them we propose to set forth fully, freely and honestly, a description of every property entrusted to us for sale or for rent.

Thus our customers can rest assured that every reader of the paper will be able to see and possibly become interested in the property given us to handle; and if parties wishing to buy or rent, do not become acquainted with what we have to offer them, it will not be because of lack of endeavor on our part.

Parties having properties to sell or rent will readily perceive the advantages we can thus offer towards the accomplishment of their desires, in the great publicity we can afford to give to such desires, and the numbers of possible buyers or rentors whose eyes our advertisements will reach and we trust and believe that our abundant and energetic efforts thus to attract and interest every posible customer, will induce our people who have properties they wish handled properly and intelligently, to adopt our Agency as the means towards that end.

In addition to selling and renting, we will undertake the care of improved and unimproved properties, whose owners may leave the country. We will look after such properties carefully and for a reasonable charge.

We will make collections of rents or other claims, and remit such collections in such funds and to such points, foreign or domestic, as may be desired.

We will attend to making assessment schedules and pay taxes for absentees, properly and in due season.

We will keep ourselves thoroughly posted as to the movements and probabilities in Real Estate, and we will be glad at all times to share our knowledge with our clients, and to exert it for their benefit.

We will attend to insuring buildings, in the best companies, against losses from fire.

We have made arrangements with reliable Agencies in Denver, in the East and in England, whereby we will have special facilities for the disposition of Ranch properties, and we would respectfully call this fact to the attention of owners of ranches for sale or for rent, in the confident belief that we will be able to do all that is possible to be done in the interest of such Ranch owners who may entrust us with their properties.

We will undertake the sale of good Mining property and good Mining stocks, for which purpose our Eastern and Foreign connections afford especial facilities.

We will shortly offer for sale, in those columns, an unexcelled line of improved and unimproved properties, lots, lands, houses, ranches, dairies, hay farms, trout farms, hotels, etc., etc., located in all parts of El Paso county and elsewhere.

We have the best unimproved residence corners and lots in Colorado Springs. Also some remarkably desirable business building sites for sale.

We have improved business properties for sale, from which buyers can realise good incomes.

We have some of the best lots in Colorado City for sale.

We can offer buyers lovely building sites at Manitou.

Outside of El Paso county we have for sale a number of the best lots in South Pueblo.

At Crested Butte, we offer for sale several hundred lots, located in all parts of this beautiful town, which will become a city of large proportions and of great business activity, at no distant date. In this town, also, we have on our books for sale, some very desirable business properties (improved), excellently located, with good tenants therein, the rentals from which will return buyers from twenty to forty per cent income per annum on the figures we ask for them.

Through Captain DeCoursey, General Manager of the Glenwood Springs Town Company, we can offer lots for sale in any part of that beautifully located embryo city of Glenwood Springs, at present the scene of great building activity. The fame of the Hot Sulphur Springs, Caves and Lakes at this point, is already attracting invalids and others from all quarters, and the agricultural and stock raising advantages of the adjacent and surrounding country are drawing hundreds of farmers and stock men from more thickly settled or less favored sections, while the energetic prospector flocks to the encircling mineral mountains by hundreds, and the fisherman and hunter have discovered in the numerous trout filled streams and the game filled hills, a "Sportsman's Paradise." We will be glad to furnish applicants with pamphlets and information concerning Glenwood Springs and the section of Colorado of which it is the capital.

We will solicit and write Life Insurance on the most favorable terms to the party insuring.

We will undertake to make and to procure loans of money upon good security.

We will draw up deeds, leases and other documents for a moderate fee.

We will examine and pass upon titles to real estate, and have defects therein properly corrected.

Mr. DeCoursey is a Notary Public, and will take acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments.

We have individually been identified with Colorado Springs since the first stake was driven on the town site, and have its best interests at heart, and we claim from its citizens fair consideration and our fair share of business, which we shall strive to deserve, obtain and keep.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS

Real Estate,

Mining & Insurance Agency,

104 Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Under El Paso Club Rooms.

JOHN POTTER. M. T. DeCOURSEY.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com